

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to the RCE amendment, and IDS filed on 3/3/2010.

**This action is made Non-Final.**

2. In the amendment, claims 31-32 have been added. Claims 1-8, 17-19, 21-29 and 31-32 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 17, and 21 are independent claims.

### ***Drawings***

3. The drawings filed on 11/20/2001 have been approved by the examiner.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

4. The IDS filed on 3/3/2010 has been entered and considered by the Examiner.

### ***Specification***

5. The amendment filed 3/3/2010 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: The amendment to the specification recites “Put another way, each web site has its own domain name and a set of assets, each of which is initially identical, but which may later diverge. Copying does not result in a common set of assets which is accessible by both web sites having different domain names.” Parag.5.

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After a diligent search, the Examiner has failed to find in the original disclosure a recitation of the child websites having different domain names or what is meant by different domain names.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claims 1-8, 17-19, 21-29 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 1 recites “*wherein the parent and child web sites have different domain names.*” (parag.5). Paragraph 5 of the newly amended specification has been objected above for introducing matter not originally included in the disclosure. It is generically describing that websites that share information have different domain names. However, there is no explanation of children websites having different domain names. Even if this amendment was to be entered, and not objected to, it would still not provide enough support for both the child websites to have different domain names.

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8. Claims 17-19, 21-29 and 31-32 contain similar deficiencies as claim 1 above and therefore stand likewise rejected.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 1-8 remain, and claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yahoo, in view of Nazem et al, hereinafter Nazem (USPat.# 5,983,227, 11/9/1999), further in view of Kelly et al, hereinafter Kelly (USPub. # 2002/00781040 A1, 6/20/2002, filed on 12/19/2000), and Dunigan et al, 'MCSC Training Guide: Windows NT Workstation 4.0, New Riders Publishing, 1997, pp141-192.

Regarding independent claim 1, Yahoo discloses a main website—Yahoo.com—having many personalized versions of the main website-- *wherein the two or more web sites operating on one or more server machines including the server comprise a first hierarchically organized pair of parent and child web* (pages 1-3).

Moreover, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites- 'my.yahoo.com'—*different domain names*. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo

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website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *wherein the parent web site utilizes one or more assets in the presentation of the parent web site; and wherein the parent and child web sites are configured to share the one or more assets of the parent web site using a set of asset sharing modes including a first mode; wherein in the first mode, both the parent and child web sites are able to utilize an asset of the parent website, but only the parent web site is able to modify the asset.*

Furthermore, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure, specify content (such as copyright protected one from news agencies, reuters, france, etc.) , order, etc., the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *wherein in the second mode, both the parent and child web sites are able to utilize, and modify the asset of the parent website, both the parent and the child web sites have equal rights to utilize and modify the asset, and wherein at least one of the one or more assets of the parent web site is shared between the parent and the child web sites in the third mode.* Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *two or more web sites operating on one or more server machines.*

However, Nazem teaches the storage of live data, and a customized web page for storing the live data on a server's shared memory (col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have stored both main, and custom websites on the same server, because Nazem teaches increasing the convenience of not

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having to wait for a long time to receive a customized web page(col.4, lines 7-23). This provides the benefit of quickly, and efficiently access the information on the websites.

Further, Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *wherein in the third mode, both the parent and the child web sites have equal rights to utilize and modify the asset of the parent web site, wherein the child web site is able to utilize the asset of the parent web site until the child web site attempts to modify the asset of the parent web site, at which time a copy of the asset of the parent web site is generated, wherein the child web site is able to modify the copy of the asset, and wherein the asset of the parent web site is no longer shared between the parent web site and the child web site.* However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, besides the original webpage, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily , and optionally update web pages (0005).

Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *a server machine running an asset sharing management application configured for asset sharing management a set of access asset sharing modes defined via the application running on the server machine, the set of asset sharing modes; wherein at least one of the one or more assets of the parent web site is shared between the parent and the child web sites in the third mode as a result of a setting in the application running on the server machine.* However, Dunigan teaches a server manager graphical user interface to allow an administrator to set different level of permissions on shared folders for workstations, domain,

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etc., (pages 173-192). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Dunigan, because of all the reasons found in Dunigan, including setting appropriate permissions to allow or restrict access to resources to enable an effective implementation of a Windows NT(server) policy (page 141). Put in other words, a user can manage the access to the all webpages (stored as directories, folders, and files) under the administrator control in a more effective and centralized manner.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. MyYahoo website also includes various children websites having specialized content, such as 'Business, Computers'(pages 1-2), etc. The content is shared or had in common with the MyYahoo website display of a portion of the shared content-- *wherein the two or more web sites operating on the server further comprise a second hierarchically organized pair of parent and child web sites, wherein the child web site of the second hierarchically organized pair is a descendant of the child web site of the first hierarchically organized pair, and wherein the child web site of the first hierarchically organized pair and the descendant are configured to share one or more assets of the child web site of the first hierarchically organized pair using one or more of the first, second and third modes* (pages 1-6, 15-16).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website (as the main website), the

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personalized website, and the additional pages—*descendant*-- that incorporate many of the content of the main website. MyYahoo website also includes various children websites having specialized content, such as 'Business, Computers'(pages 1-2), etc. The content is shared or had in common with the MyYahoo website -- *wherein if an asset shared between the child web site of the first hierarchically organized pair and the descendant is also shared between the parent and the child web sites of the first hierarchically organized pair, the asset is shared between the child web site of the first hierarchically organized pair and the descendant in a mode which is no less restrictive than the mode in which the asset is shared between the parent and the child web sites of the first hierarchically organized pair* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site--*wherein the parent and the child web sites share a plurality of assets as a set* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts, such as news, weather, stock prices, etc., of the main site--*wherein the parent and the child web sites share one or more assets individually* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect

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favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information which cannot be changed by the personalized site-- *wherein the parent web site has one or more assets which are not shared with the child web site* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website which are only shared with the personalized websites-- *wherein the child web site has one or more assets which are not shared with the parent web site* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website, only by the personalized site pages which are only shared with the personalized websites -- *wherein each web site of the two or more web sites operating on the server can share assets only with direct descendants of the web site--* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 31, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site-- *wherein the parent web site contains the one or more assets shared between the parent and the child web sites and wherein the child web site contains references to the one or more assets of the parent web site* (pages 1-6, 10-11).



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11. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yahoo, in view of Nazem, further in view of Kelly, further in view of Dunigan, and further in view of Bernardo et al (USPat. # 6185587 B1, 2/6/2001, filed on 1998).

Regarding claim 32, which depends on claim 1, Yahoo discloses allowing a user to personalized the Yahoo website by clicking on links to personalize, the page, layout, etc. (pages 2-3, 5-6). Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *wherein the asset sharing management application is configured to generate management pages for the child web site*. However, Bernardo teaches adding webpages to a website, and configuring these webpages (col.11, line 1-col.12, line 67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Bernardo, because of all the reasons found in Bernardo, including facilitating, and simplifying the creation of customized websites (col.3, lines 26-67).

12. Claims 17-19, and 21-29 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MyYahoo.com Help Pages, Archive.org, 1999, hereinafter Yahoo, in view of Kelly et al, hereinafter Kelly (USPub. # 2002/00781040 A1, 6/20/2002, filed on 12/19/2000).

Regarding independent claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main website—‘yahoo.com’-- contains assets, such as categories of news--*channel*, weather, stock prices, sports scores, images (ebay images), etc., which are shared with the personalized websites—‘my.yahoo.com’. A user(s) is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the

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content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites. The user(s) can also rearrange the content in the personalized website (pages 1-11)-- *at a server computer connected to client computers over a network, selecting an asset of a first object, wherein the asset is used in the presentation of a web site operating on the server computer, wherein the web site comprises one or more web pages referencing a first domain name and a plurality of assets, wherein the plurality of assets comprises architectural assets and features of the web site, wherein the architectural assets of the web site comprise a channel, wherein the features of the web site comprise an image, and wherein the selected asset is one of the features of the web site or one of the architectural assets of the web site; **sharing** the selected asset with a second object, wherein the second object is a child of the first object in a hierarchical structure of a set of web sites having different domain names, wherein the child is a child web site comprising one or more webpages referencing a second domain name, wherein the first and second domain names are different; **wherein** sharing the selected asset comprises enabling the first object to utilize and modify the selected asset, presenting the child web site with the modified copy of the selected asset to the client computers over the network. Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: setting an asset sharing mode that enables the second object to utilize the selected asset of the first object until the second object attempts to modify the selected asset of the first object, making a copy of the selected asset when the second object attempts to modify the selected asset of the first object and thereafter disabling the second object's ability to utilize the selected asset of the first object and enabling the second object to modify and utilize the copy of the selected asset.* However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to view a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server then

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produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily , and optionally update web pages (0005).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information which cannot be changed by the personalized site, but is edited by the main site -- *wherein the parent has one or more assets which are not shared with the child* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 17, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website-- *sharing a second asset of the first object with the second object, wherein sharing the second asset comprises enabling the first object and the second object to utilize and modify the second asset* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding independent claim 21, Yahoo discloses a main website—Yahoo.com—having many personalized versions—‘my.yahoo.com’-- of the main website—at a server computer

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*connected to client computers over a network, selecting two objects which have different domain names and which have a hierarchical relationship wherein a first one of the objects is a parent of a second one of the objects (pages 1-3).*

Moreover, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. A user is allowed to configure a version of the Yahoo website, so that it incorporates many of the content of the main website. However, there are certain assets that cannot be modified by the user personalizing the websites (pages 1-6, 10-11)—*wherein the first object has one or more assets.*

Further, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website, as the main website and the personalized website that incorporates many of the content of the main website (pages 1-6, 10-11)-- *setting an asset sharing mode for the second object to share an asset of the first object in which both the first object and the second object have equal rights to utilize and modify the asset of the first object.*

Furthermore, Yahoo fails to explicitly disclose: *wherein the second object can is able to utilize the asset of the first object until the second object attempts to modify the asset of the first object, at which time a copy of the asset of the first object is generated, where the second object can is able to utilize and modify the copy of the asset, and wherein the asset of the first object is no longer shared between the first object and the second object; wherein setting an asset sharing mode in which at least one of the selected assets of the first object is shared between the first and the second objects in the third mode.* However, Kelly teaches allowing a user to set a mode for

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viewing a web page until an edit content link is selected. The server then produces a copy of an editable version of the web page, besides the original webpage, thereby preventing the user from editing the original web page, and permitting the editing of the editable copy (0067-0068, 0070). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Yahoo, and Kelly, because of all the reasons found in Kelly, including allow unskilled users to easily , and optionally update web pages (0005).

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches adding additional pages to the personalized site adding, removing or rearrange the personalized content. The main website, and the user have the ability to configure the Yahoo website (as the main website), the personalized website, and the additional pages—*descendant*-- that incorporate many of the content of the main website -- *wherein if an asset shared between the first object and the second object is also shared between the second object and the third object, the asset is shared between the second object and the third object in a mode which is no less restrictive than the mode in which the asset is shared between the first object and the second object*(pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site--*wherein the first object and the second object sharing a plurality of assets as a set* (pages 1-6, 10-11, 15-16).

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Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news (containing current events, magazine, etc.)--*class of assets*--, weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc., which are shared with the personalized websites. (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 24, Yahoo teaches that the main website contains assets, such as news (containing current events, magazine, etc.), weather, stock prices, sports scores, etc.--*the class of assets is a child of a base asset class*-- which are shared with the personalized websites (pages 1-9).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts, such as news, weather, stock prices, etc., of the main site--*wherein the first and second object sharing one or more assets individually* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the main and the personalized sites share some of the information by allowing the personalized site to collect favorite parts of the main site. There is certain information, which cannot be changed by the personalized site-- *wherein the method further comprises the first object utilizing one or more assets, which are not shared with the second object* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website which are only shared with the personalized websites-- *wherein the method further comprises the second object utilizing one or more assets which are not shared with the first object.* (pages 1-6, 10-11).

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 21, Yahoo teaches that the personalized website contains assets editing resources, such as edit, and personalizing icons, which are not used by the main website, only by the personalized site pages which are only shared with the personalized websites. -- *wherein the method further comprises each object sharing assets only with direct descendants of the object.*-- (pages 1-6, 10-11).

### ***Response to Arguments***

13. Applicant's arguments filed on 3/3/2010 have been fully considered but they are moot. Regarding claims 31-32, The Applicant is directed towards the new rejection of the claims above as necessitated by the amendment.

14. Applicant's arguments filed on 3/3/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1-8, and 21-29, Applicant states that Yahoo fails to teach the instance where the parent and child websites have different domain names (page 10, parag.2). On a further review of the references, it is apparent that both the parent Yahoo site, and its

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customized children websites have different domain names. The parent site's domain name is 'yahoo.com', while the domain name of the child website is 'my.yahoo.com'. There's at least one word difference between the two domain names—'my.'. Therefore, the domain names for both the parent and children websites are not the same.

### ***Conclusion***

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

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Any response to this Action should be mailed to:  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450  
Or faxed to:



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- **(571)-273-8300** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

/CESAR B PAULA/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2178
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4/12/2010